

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N.B., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1910

7

UNION & MILL
ST. STORES

July 27 to August 6

Both stores will be
Closed all day Tuesday
next arranging for the
sale.

GIGANTIC SALE OF
Boots and Shoes

A GREAT FEAST FOR BARGAIN HUNTERS

Shoe The Family at Your Price Not Ours

We Underbuy and Undersell But During This Sale We Shall Make Things "Hum"

The
Money
Saving
Opportunity
Of The Year
DON'T MISS IT

We are contemplating making some alterations in our wholesale business—changing styles, makes, etc., and find it necessary to dispose of about one hundred and twenty-five lines. In order to speedily convert this immense quantity of stock into cash we have decided on conducting a Gigantic Sale at our Union and Mill Street Stores beginning on Wednesday morning next at 9 o'clock and continuing until August 6. The prices quoted will be so low that the terms of the sale must be cash. To arrange and remark stock both stores will be closed all day Tuesday next.

This is not a sale of odds and ends or out of fashion shoes but new fresh goods all purchased this season. Once the people are aware of the bargains we shall offer they will come in crowds and to properly handle the tremendous business a special staff of salespeople have been provided.

Men's Boots and
Oxfords

Sizes in this department run from 8 to 12 and mostly all are spring heels.

\$5.00 Men's Tan Boots... \$2.38
5.00 Men's Patent Calf Boots... 3.28
3.00 Men's Box Calf and Vici Kid Boots... 2.98
3.00 Men's Dongola Kid Boots... 2.18
3.00 Men's Box Calf Boots, leather lined... 2.10
2.50 Men's Dongola Kid Boots... 1.73
2.00 Men's Dongola Kid Boots... 1.57
1.75 Men's Am. Calf Boots... 1.17
200 pairs Men's Russia Tan, Patent Calf and Gun Metal Calf Oxfords worth, all season, \$4.00 and 5.00.

SALE PRICE \$2.78
Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Oxfords, all leather
SALE PRICE \$2.25
Men's \$2.00 Dongola Kid Oxfords, \$1.37

Girls' Department

Sizes in this department run from 8 to 10 and mostly all are spring heels.

\$1.50 Dongola Kid Laced Boots... \$1.03
1.25 Dongola Kid Laced Boots... .98
1.25 Dongola Kid Laced Boots... .98
1.25 Patent Blucher Calf Oxfords... .98
1.25 Chocolate Kid Oxfords... .85
20 White Canvas Oxfords... .82

Boys' Boots

\$2.50 Boys' Tan Boots... \$1.78
2.50 Boys' Box Calf Boots... 1.68
2.00 Boys' Box Calf Boots... 1.54
1.50 Boys' Am. Calf Boots... 1.05
1.35 Boys' Am. Calf Boots... .92

These are all Solid, Staple goods, sizes from 1 to 5.

\$2.00 Boys' Box Calf Blucher Boots, \$1.45
1.75 Boys' Box Calf Blucher Boots, \$1.12
1.50 and 1.35 Boys' Am. Calf Boots... .85

Sizes 11 to 13 1/2.

Child's Department

Sizes in this department run from 11 to 2, and choice of low or spring heels.

\$1.75 Tan Blucher Laced Boots... \$1.32
1.50 Dongola Kid Laced Boots... 1.15
1.35 Dongola and Box Calf Laced Boots... .99
1.30 Chocolate Kid Oxfords... 1.10
1.50 Dongola Kid Oxfords... 1.05
1.00 Dongola Kid Strap Slippers... .79
1.00 White Canvas Low Shoes... .60

Extra Special

Boys' Grey Canvas Laced Boots and Low Shoes, Sale prices 40c, 54c, 58c, 60c and 70c.

Special

Men's Grey Canvas Boots and Low Shoes, 74c and 88c.

Women's Boots

3.00 Women's Patent Button and Laced Boots... 2.28
3.50 Mrs. Tan Button and Laced Boots, sale price... 2.28
2.50 Women's Tan Blucher Boots... 1.37
2.00 Women's Dongola Kid Patent Tip Blucher Cut Boots, Military Heels... 1.20
2.00 Women's Dongola Kid Patent Tip Blucher Cut Boots, Low Heels... 1.37
1.50 Women's Dongola Kid Laced Boots, Low or Military Heels... 1.15

These are all regular new goods and at prices quoted are irresistible bargains.

Child's Department

Sizes run to 7 1/2, all Spring Heels.

All \$1.25 Laced or Button Boots... \$2c
All \$1.00 Laced or Button Boots... .85c
All 75 and 85c Laced Boots... .53c
White Canvas Oxfords... .57c

Buy Now For Fall Wear

Women's Grey and Tan Suede Pumps \$1.32
Women's Patent Pumps, the popular Style... 2.10
Women's \$1.25 White Canvas Oxfords... 75c
Women's House Slippers, too many styles to enumerate... 18c, 22c, 43c, 54c, 78c, 87c.
Women's Russia Tan Pumps with Ankle Straps... 1.33

Women's Low
Shoes

2.00 Women's Fine Calf Oxfords... \$2.23
\$3.00 Women's Fine Calf Oxfords... \$2.23
3.00 Women's Tan Button and Laced Oxfords, any style heel... 1.68
2.00 Women's Tan Calf Oxfords... 1.18
2.50 Women's Patent Calf Button or Laced Oxfords... 1.83
2.00 Women's "Rising" Oxfords... 1.53
2.00 Women's Dongola Oxfords, Patent Tips... 1.37
1.75 Women's Dongola Kid Oxfords Patent Tips... 1.20
1.50 Women's Dongola Oxfords, Patent Tips, Low or Military Heels... .98c and \$1.12

Infant's Department

Button and Laced Boots... 27, 38, 42, 63 and 68c.
Tan and Black Kid Slippers... 38, 42, 63 and 68c.
See the Boxes in centre of Store.

Extra Staff of Salespeople.
Sale Begins Wednesday, July 27
Ends Saturday, August 6.
The Sale of the Season.

Union
Street
Store

Waterbury & Rising

Mill
Street
Store

No Goods on Approval.
Ample Provision For Trying On
Terms of Sale Cash Only.
Buy Early in the Day.

ROOSEVELT SUGGESTED AS
CHAIRMAN OF A WORLD'S
PEACE FEDERATION

There is printed herewith a copy of house joint resolution No. 223, which passed the house at Washington recently, and provides for action looking towards the maintenance of world-peace by the creation of an international police and by other feasible methods. Printed with it are commentary and argument thereon by Hamilton Holt, of the Independent. The resolution now goes to the senate for consideration, and, if passed, it is understood that the president will sign it.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of government for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war.

THE FEDERATION OF THE WORLD.
(By Hamilton Holt, Managing Editor of the Independent.)

The foreign relations committee has just reported back favorably to the House of Representatives a bill bearing the name of Congressman Bennett, of New York, providing for the appointment of a commission "to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement, and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace." This bill is a way and means measure to bring about a world federation, limited to the maintenance of peace, so that our recommendations to the Third Hague Conference of 1915 may be well considered and far-reaching. It is endorsed by the New York Peace Society.

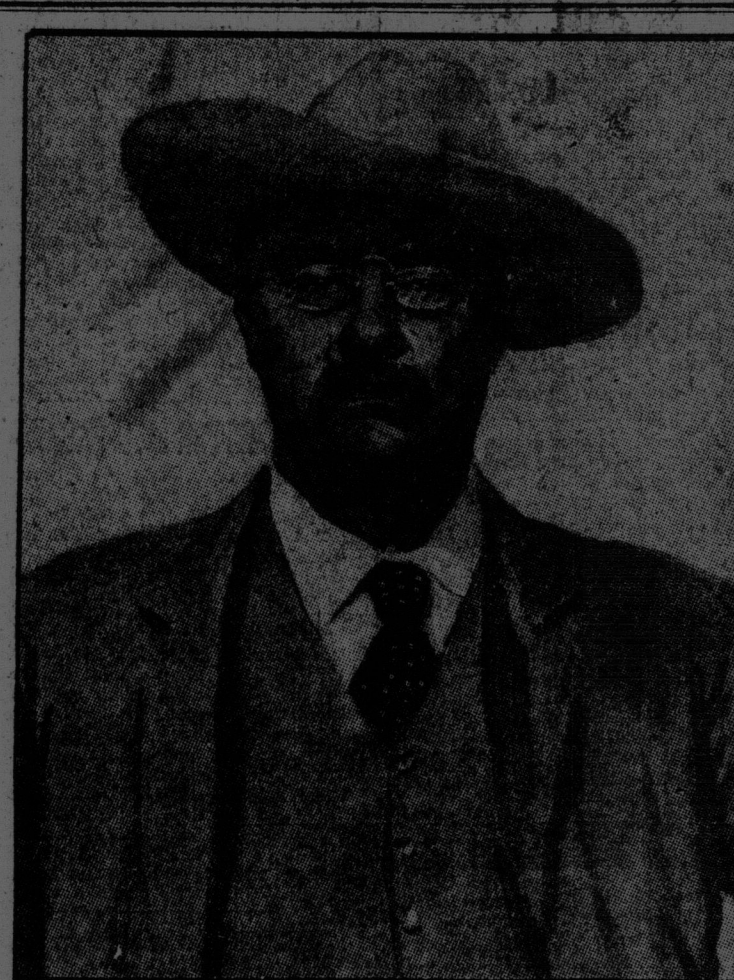
the International School of Peace of Boston, and the New England Arbitration and Peace Congress held at Hartford, Conn., on May 11. If passed it will be the first time in history that a government has officially recognized that the true philosophy of the peace movement requires world federation as a prerequisite for universal peace.

In his famous essay "Perpetual Peace" published in 1786, Immanuel Kant declared that we can never have universal peace until the world is politically organized, and it will never be possible to organize the world until the majority of the nations have a representative form of government. At last all the peoples of the world have achieved in some measure representative government. Russia has its Duma; China has announced that shortly it will promulgate a constitution, while Turkey and Persia have each just gone through the throes of revolution and emerged with a vigorous parliament. If Kant's philosophy is sound, therefore, the world is at last ready for world organization and universal peace.

The only two powers that ever have ever governed human beings are force and reason—war and law. If we do not have one we must have the other. The problem before the world is how to decrease the area of war and increase the area of law until war vanishes and law envelops the world. At the present moment the world is organized—into fifty-nine nations claiming independence and within their territories—nominally at least—organization, law and peace prevail. We have already learned to substitute law for war in cities and states and even up to the fifty-nine nations; but in that international realm over and above each nation in which each nation is equally sovereign the only way at the present moment for a nation to secure its rights is by the use of force. Force, therefore, or war, as it is called when exerted by a nation against another nation, is at present the only legal and final method of settling international differences. In other words the nations are at that stage of civilization today, where without a quail they claim the right to settle their disputes in a manner they would put their own subjects to death for imitating. The peace movement, therefore, is nothing but the process of substituting law for war.

But how can we best create law in the international realm. Certainly not by the cunning methods of the present. Today there is no such thing as a code of international law which is binding on the nations. What passes under the name of international law is simply a series of arguments, maxims, precedents and opinions. It is the work, not of legislators, but of scholars. The nations are at liberty to accept it or reject it as they wish. Before we can have a real international law we must have behind it some conscious political organization to give it sanction and validity, and that implies a federation of the world.

The history of international law presents striking analogies to the history of private law. Likewise, the history of the organization of "United Nations," which is to give sanction to international law, is to give sanction to international law, will correspond to the history of the or-



The Latest Picture of Theodore Roosevelt

ganization of the thirteen American colonies into the United States. The United States, therefore, furnishes the model for the United Nations. The Declaration of interdependence.

The beginnings of world organization, however, have already taken place. In the Hague Courts and the recurring Hague Conferences we see the germs of the international court and the parliament of man. The problem is how to develop these so that they will become the judicial and legislative departments of a powerful world constitution, just as our Articles of Confederation and Continental Congress developed into the present United States Constitution, which a century of storm and stress has not broken and which still serves as a model to all the republics of the earth.

A careful study of existing arbitration treaties and of the work of the first and second Hague Conferences shows that our international law is at the same stage of development as private law of about the tenth century while the organization of the "United Nations" has reached the stage of development of about the thirteenth century, therefore, before the world is to perfect the Hague Courts and Conferences so that finally, if it be deemed necessary, we may even add a world executive and thus create the united nations in the very image of the United States.

The peace advocates from Penn and Kant and Hugo and Burritt down to Hale and Bartholdi and Carnegie have long realized that world federation is the key to peace and disarmament. Even Mr. Roosevelt in his remarkable Nobel peace address the other day at Christiania goes so far as to urge a "league of peace" to abolish war, paradoxically, by force if necessary. The governments themselves, however, have not yet officially recognized that world organization is the goal of international effort, though they have unconsciously and inevitably been driven much faster and farther along this path than they realize. The passage of the Bennett bill, however, will remedy this. The creation of a world federation commission would guarantee to our own people as well as to the peoples of the world that the United States is in earnest and ready to take the lead in the only practical and promising method of obtaining international peace.

It seems the destiny of the United States to lead in the peace movement. The United States is the world in miniature. It is a demonstration that all the races of the world can live in peace under one government and its chief value to civilization is a demonstration of what this form of government is. We have settled more disputes by arbitration than any other nation. In all history no new have done more to spread the gospel of peace than the two Pennsylvanians, William Penn and Benjamin Franklin. David Low Dodge of New York in 1815 founded the first peace society of the world. Two generations ago Elihu Burritt and a dozen others in New York and New England went up and down this country, and even over to Europe, urging and prophesying the formation of an international court which Burritt declared when it came into existence "would constitute the highest court of appeals this side the eternal bar of justice." Coming

down to more recent times it is probably a fact that the late Frederick W. Halls of New York had more to do with the establishment of the Hague Court than anyone else, while Mr. Carnegie has given it a palace in which it shall hereafter sit. The United States took the first case to the Hague Court that ever came before it and the American minister at Venezuela sent the second case there, which brought all the great powers before its bar and established it in the estimation of civilization. Mr. Bartholdt was the first man who ever stood up in a national parliament and suggested turning the Hague Conference into a real international parliament. Elihu Root planned the idea of having the Second Hague Conference create a world court modelled on the United States Supreme Court, and now Secretary Knox has announced its early establishment. President Roosevelt's Christiania address is nothing else than a plea for the federation of the world. Not since the "Great Design" of Henry IV of France proposed in 1602, has one who has represented a great people ever promulgated so comprehensive a plan for universal peace. Mr. Telford says that if the Bennett bill comes a law he will appoint Theodore Roosevelt as chairman of the commission. Does not the last sentence of Mr. Roosevelt's address indicate that he would feel compelled to accept the honor? He says: "But the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination (league of peace) would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind."

If the world federation commission is appointed by the United States government with Theodore Roosevelt as chairman, can anyone believe that the day will not be brought measurably nearer, when as Victor Hugo prophesied in 1849, "the only battlefield will be the market opening to commerce and the human mind opening to new ideas."

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SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

Owen Sound raters will vote on a by-law to give a bonus of \$20,000, and to secure stock to a similar amount in order to secure a dry dock there.



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Its rich and exquisite flavors are added deliciousness to homemade "sweets" and candies. Be sure you get COWAN'S—the cocoa with the Maple Leaf Label.

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TORONTO.

DOCTORS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY

An Opportunity for Young Canadian Surgeons is Now Offered

The Naval Service of Canada will require the services of 3 Medical officers by October 1st, or thereabouts, and examinations for the positions will be held by the Civil Service Commission within the next two months from a list of candidates to be made up from a list to be prepared by the naval department from applications received. Candidates must not be more than 30 years on the date of examination, must be fully qualified medical practitioners, must be graduates of a Canadian medical college or of Canadian birth and must have had one year's practical experience since leaving college.

They will be entered for 3 years, which may be extended to 5 years. A medical officer who is discharged at the end of 3 years will be granted a gratuity of \$1,000, after 5 years the gratuity will be \$1,200, but the latter class will have to join the reserve of medical officers, will be required to serve in time of war or emergency and must bind themselves to remain in the reserve for five years, receiving a retaining fee of \$150 a year with the option of re-binding for another 4 years at the same gratuity.

Such officers, when called upon to serve in time of war or emergency, will receive pay at the rate of \$5 a day and if injured during such service will receive pensions or if killed their widows and children will be given allowances. The pay on entry will be \$4 a day for the first year, \$5 a day for the second year, and \$6 a day for the third year. Each officer will be required to provide his own uniform but will be given an allowance of \$100 to cover such expense.

I. C. R. Officials at Montreal

Montreal, July 22.—E. Tiffin, general traffic manager of the Intercolonial Railway and F. P. Brady, of the Intercolonial commission, arrived in Montreal yesterday to look after the interests of the Intercolonial Railway during the strike on the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Tiffin when seen at Bonaventure station, said that the Montreal end of the Intercolonial was completely tied up as a result of the differences between the Grand Trunk and their men. He said that with the Grand Trunk tied up there was practically no freight moving on this end of the I.C.R., and that the passenger traffic on the government road would doubtless drop off if the trouble continued.

When asked for an opinion regarding the probable outcome of the strike, Mr. Tiffin said that he did not look for the trouble to last any great length of time and hoped that everything would be running again in a few days.

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Collar
of
Comfort

Made in
Berlin by
this shape in Elk Brand
named "RIALTO"

Sendron

Here's a SENDRON baby carriage that's right from top to tire. It's built right here in Canada. Can be used as a cot—has a reclining back—adjustable to any position. Hood, body and dash of leatherette—tubular handles, nickel-plated—Go-cart made to endure. A mighty handy cart for you and baby.

Gendron Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Toronto - Ontario

Sendron

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